Virginia Gazette

OR,

NORFOLK INTELLIGENCER,

Do THOU Great LIBERTY! inspire our Souls!—And make OUR Lives, in THY Possession happy,—Or our Deaths GLORIOUS in THY JUST Defence!

July 7th, 1774. (No. 5.)

To the PRINTER of the NORFOLK INTELLIGENCER.

Remarks on Governor JOHNSTONE's Speech, in the HOUSE of COMMONS.

SIR,

POLITICAL Debates from the misguided rage of the speakers often rise to an enormous heighth; indeed it requires a long course of experience to determine the real interest of the state on every important point that occurs. The loudest cavillers against the measures of government after running their splendid career, become lordly effigies of state, and exhibit a striking portrait of the complexion of the times. In the British annals, the transformation of violent zealots for public liberty into its most inveterate enemies, clearly proves that the gilded top for which ambition pants, has an irresistible attraction: but the douceurs of the court have been dealt with so cautious a hand of late, and so accurate an inspection into the merits of the candidates, that many officious pretenders have retired into the vale of discontent, dispirited, unbefriended, and defeated. Common observers do not readily trace the various transactions and refinements which the Patriotic character undergoes before it can be ripened into modern maturity: A retrospect into certain promotions will confirm the truth of this assertion, and it is as demonstrable to the full, that the twinges of the political gout are as severe and incurable as the corporal.

I shall now Sir, with steady attention garble those passages in the Honourable Gentleman's speech, which never would have attracted my notice, but for the influence it seems to have had over the minds of some very narrow connoisseurs here. It is with the strictest deference to the sage politicians in this part of the world, that I offer a few remarks. I will then first warn those who entertain so high an opinion of it, to weigh maturely the arguments it contains; they will then find other doctrines blended with those they so warmly adopt, rather unfavourable to the sticklers for a common-wealth. The elegant modesty of his exordium would have merited applause, had we not discerned its excessive decline through the whole course of the debate.

He is not unacquainted with the elaborate logic of the ancients, nor insensible that eloquence on all subjects has strong pretensions to literary esteem, for he aims at profound sagacity in developing the principles of moral philosophy.

"I now venture to predict to this house, that the effect of the "present bill must be productive of a general confederacy, to re"sist the power of this country. It is irritating, tempting, nay "inviting men to those deeds by ineffectual expedients, the abor"tions of an undecisive mind incapable of comprehending the chain "of consequences which must result from such a law. I am not "one of those who believe that distant provinces can be retained in "their duty by preaching or enchantments: I believe that force "or power conducted with wisdom are the means of securing regu"lar obedience under every establishment; but that such force "should never be applied to any degree of rigour, unless it shall "carry the general approbation of mankind in the execution."

If the melancholy prospect of affairs, heightened by alarms from the Indians on the frontiers, presents to our view, evident symptoms of commercial decline here, which is the greatest mart for trade in the colony; I cannot imagine that thinking men would be so mad, as to form a general revolt. If courts of justice agree to annihilate themselves, it must be wholly cannot be conditionally. Can this consist with the loyalty and good manners we profess for the Prince, or that virtuous fortitude which combines society in an indissoluble union? can acts of injustice obtain the sanction of unanimous consent? How abstracted and refined is the gentleman's reasoning, to anticipate the general approbation of mankind, as if an ingenious combination of speculative sentiments could destroy that dispensing power which is the master-wheel, or that discerning policy which is interwoven in the frame of all governments—he goes on———

"But after the highest characters in the state had declared "against the right of this country, to impose taxes on America "for the purposes of raising a revenue; after the general voice "of the senate had concurred in repealing the stamp-act upon "that principle, after those men who had maintained these doc"trines had been promoted by his Majesty, to the first stations "in the administration of civil and judicial affairs; there is "much mitigation to be pleaded in favour of the Americans "from those circumstances, (allowing them in an error at pre"sent) that every man must feel the heighth of cruelty by "enforcing maxims with any degree of severity at first, before "due warning is given."

When men grow adepts in the theory of rebellion, and form schemes to emancipate themselves from the controul of the laws, when they consider all requisitions from Britain as unjust, all acts of Parliament as tyrannical, the mode of punishment must be extraordinary; the levy of one pound irritates as much as one thousand. And as to the conduct of certain members in the House of Commons, I cannot think their principles impeachable who advise the promotion of the patriotic zealots; if their preferment could restore the peace and harmony of the state. I do not mean to impeach the member's knowledge of agriculture, yet I think the comparison relative to sowing wheat bears a very far-fetched analogy to the Bostonians punishment. Most of the remarks relative to the event of the act are too vague to afford any insight to the most prying observer. How are the people to clothe and support themselves during the execution of his Quixotte schemes? He is confounded in his own ingenious doubts, and leaves the arduous task of unravelling all to the good-natured world. But what gleams of consolation do they derive from the following assertions, "If the government of "this country is resisted in America, my opinion is, instead of re"moving the seat of Government in the colony, and forcing the "elements to bend to our will (which is impossible) that an effectual "force should be carried to the heart of the colony resisting, to crush "rebellion in the bud, before a general confederacy can be formed." So that you see this great man is not an invincible proselyte to moderate measures, but would chastise in cases of urgent necessity.

Can tumultuous meetings remedy the defects of law? Is there not a discretionary power in the civil police to summon the posse comitatus? Has it not been deemed strictly legal in Britain, to strengthen that body by military aid on great emergencies? But when men in high offices of civil trust connived at the base resolves of an immaculate body of select citizens; the Governor could not consistently with his duty interfere without infringing those rights they pretended they met to secure; Had he taken any steps at all, he must have suppressed the whole meeting; and their heart-felt groans for expiring liberty would have re-echoed to the inmost recess of his palace. His interposition would not have been official, and they never would have allowed the greatness of the emergency to supersede the force of their chartered rights. His reasons for repealing the tea-duty are exceedingly futile, he thinks it cannot be vindicated; a dogmatical assertion of a similar stamp, and spirit with the rest. His remarks upon inherent privileges are ridiculous. Can any charter-grant destroy the fabric of that government which gave it birth; at any rate the precedent would be far more ignominious for Great-Britain to yield to America, than America to testify her allegiance to Britain. The disputes and litigations which the Bostonians have brought upon themselves, they must abide by the consequences of. They have baffled the expediency of the wisest laws; such crimes are heinous, and richly deserve capital punishment. If the people of Boston act with discretion they may receive continual improvements in trade; let them comply in time, and earnestly seize this grand criterion, to distinguish their REAL, from their PRETENDED friends, and the happy consequences resulting from such a timely avowal of their allegiance, and cemented by the constant practice of virtue and good manners, will discover a firm zeal for their Prince, a virtuous fortitude in themselves, and be an eternal memorial of that discerning policy which is the essential characteristic of a free and loyal people.

NORFOLK BOROUGH,
June 30th, 1774. } OBSERVATOR.

To the PRINTER of the NORFOLK INTELLIGENCER.

SIR,

AT this important period when the liberties of my country are so unhappily endangered, that the parliament of Great-Britain are not content to "give and grant" away our property only, but have stretcht forth the rough arm of power forcibly to take it from us;—when our domestic enemies are greedily catching at the false tales of every ministerial minion, and joyfully propagate stories of dissentions and disputes among ourselves;—when they endeavour to lull us into security with the soothing downy doctrine, that the blockade of Boston is but the necessary chastisement of an indulgent parent, whose maternal care has nurled our tender years, and now with great reluctance punishes an untoward child, whose part we cannot be so undutiful as to take:—when such is the alarming situation of our public affairs, and such the unfriendly disposition of many among us, it would be criminal to keep silence: coolness in such a cause would be stoicism, doubt, little less than desertion. Too true it is we have not far to search for willing advocates for parliamentary supremacy in every respect; who pretend great surprize at our opposition, and wish to scatter the seeds of discord among us, that by division we may fall an easy prey to the will of a rapacious nation, who vainly hope to relieve their own necks by yoking us. What other tendency have the late publications in the Norfolk Gazette under the signatures of Candidus, Columbus, and An Englishman? The first a very blundering writer, whose crude effusions will effect no other purpose than to shew his ignorance and his enmity; and the last, a very audacious and vehement stickler for Lord North. The virulent declamations of the one, will have much the same influence as the insolent ADDRESS of the other. Columbus, indeed, is more cool and plausible, and therefore the more dangerous; for were we to be guided in our political conduct and opinions by him, we should soon bid adieu to all the sweets of American liberty. It may be worth our while to take some notice of his sentiments, as he has promised, if they were well received, to write again, and observe how inconsistent with every principle of British freedom, are his notions with respect to the mode of ministerial conduct towards the colonies, whom he would fain persuade, that they have no connexion with the violent treatment the Bostonians have received, nor interest in opposing it. "No honest man" says Columbus, "justifies the Bostonians in destroying the India "company's tea." What does he think of the Philadelphians, who thanked them for it? What does he think of the New-Yorkers, who punished Captain Chamber's presumption in the very same manner? What does he think of the secret, sure destruction of that commodity at Charlestown? Does not this conduct in these respectable cities look something like approbation of the Bostonians? and, if harrassed in the same manner, would they not all have acted much alike? And Columbus will hardly say they are all dishonest, without one man of principle amongst them; although I know, some people would fain make us believe, that public spirit and public integrity are as great strangers among us, as among the luxurious corrupt placemen of St. Stephen's chapel, where virtue and honesty are become words almost without a meaning. But even the severity of Columbus relaxes a little towards the suffering Bostonians, and he has actually prevailed on himself to declare, that "however repre"hensible they may be from their mode of opposition, yet, from "the generous love of freedom which inspired it, they are entitled "to our warmest and most strenuous assistance." What stronger expression of zeal in their cause, could the most flaming advocate for American liberty desire? "HOWEVER REPREHENSIBLE they "may be," let them be ever so culpable, "yet," says the zealous Columbus, "they are entitled to our WARMEST and MOST STRE"NUOUS ASSISTANCE." Too soon, unsettled Columbus! as in a changeful April day, has the sweet sun-shine of thy good wishes been clouded by the malignant vapours of British prejudice, and the face of things entirely altered: for the same people of Boston, that were just now so renowned for their "generous love of freedom," who, right or wrong were "entitled to our warmest and most "strenuous assistance," are become in the twinkling of an eye the veriest rogues upon earth, a set of men that "ought not to be coun"tenanced by a free and honest people;" a town so ungovernable that "an act of DESPOTISM" (meaning the Boston port-bill) "has "in a great degree necessity to justify it, as the only means of "compelling a turbulent people to repair the injuries they have "committed." If we examine this writer's sentiments with respect to the Boston port-bill, we shall find him on this point too, a perfect Proteus. "It will hardly be denied," says he, "that the "Boston port-bill is the highest act of despotism that this or any "former age can produce, and is diametrically repugnant to the "British system;" for by this law, the powers legislative, executive, and "judiciary are all united in the self-same hands, in "which case there can be no liberty; for as Montesquieu observes "very justly, there would be an end of every thing, were the same "body of men to exercise these three powers, that of enacting laws, "that of executing the public resolutions, and that of trying in"dividuals; and this act of parliament has fully realized the sup"position, by putting an end to every thing in Boston." Thus far Columbus. Touch this same tyrannic destructive act with the powerful wand of this mighty magician, and it instantly becomes "a mode of punishment he approves," is but the demand of jus"tice," has necessity to justify it," is "the only means of com"pelling a turbulent people to repair injuries." Columbus goes farther, he challenges us to "point out a method, whereby the dam"age might have been levied in a more LEGAL way;" he calls the parliament a legal tribunal to which the American colonies are amenable, and compares the shameless tyranny now exercised over Boston, condemned as it was without a hearing, to a regular trial in a court of justice, and is clear for recovering costs as well as damages, "for as every person," says he, "who is amenable to a "LEGAL tribunal is COMPELLED to INDEMNIFY the complainant, "SO OUGHT the Bostonians to discharge the EXPENCES of the "ARMAMENT until the the time of their PAYING for the TEA;" and at last concludes, that "those who will not submit to law, "ought not to be protected by it." Such are the strange absurdities, the gross palpable contradictions that the advocates for the late parliamentary edicts are reduced to. That the highest act of despotism should be the most approved, necessary, legal method of obtaining a reparation of damages; that a "turbulent" body of men, that "no "free and honest people ought to countenance," should yet be [illegible] court exercising powers "diametrically repugnant to the British "system," and destructive of all liberty, should yet be the "legal "tribunal," to which the American colonies "are amenable," are paradoxes that none but the bold genius of a Columbus can explain, or the equivocal subtilty of a LAWYER reconcile. I hope the gentlemen of the long robe will forgive me; but I protest, this writer's eagerness for the COSTS, makes me think he has some connexion with the bar, and would be glad to have a fellow-fingering with my Lord North on this occasion; although for my own part I confess honestly, I should be against allowing Lord North any fee at all in this matter; and am really well pleased to find, that even the parliament have given judgment for the damages only, although I think we have no great reason to thank them for their moderation, when their officer Mr Sheriff Gage, attended by the POSSE MILITARE, arrived almost as soon as the news of their decision: and I am afraid that matters will not stop here; for I shrewdly suspect, If I may be allowed a law phrase, that they begin to be apprehensive that their FIERI FACIAS will be returned NULLA BONA, and are going to issue a CAPIAS AD SATISFACIENDUM against the poor Bostonians; for what else is the act for the suppression of riots and tumults, as it is called, than a general EXECUTION against their bodies!—But to return.—Columbus, if I can collect his meaning, would recommend it to the Bostonians to satisfy the exactions of the British parliament, and then remonstrate against the cruelty and illegality of the act; which is really much like advising a man that had been unjustly condemned, to let himself be hanged first, and THEN make his exceptions to the mode of trial. But does Columbus imagine that the reason of the general alarm among the colonies is the apprehension of the India company's being reimbursed their loss? Does he think the Americans have any particular antipathy to them, more than to the whole tribe of venal ministerial sycophants, who, tho' perhaps not actually guilty of the like ravages, rapines, treacheries, and horrid murders, which [illegible] among the miseries of the East, are yet blackening the annals of Britain, with their attempts to enslave and plunder the West? No! independent of the act, it is a matter of small consequence, whether the India-Company is or is not reimbursed "for that just punish"ment they received for their ungenerous attempts on our liber"ties," although I make no doubt they would have had an ample retribution, had it been properly requested of the assembly, as it was at the time of the stamp-act. It would be very immaterial to us, if the Bostonians should have made them a present of twice the value; separate it from the act and we have nothing to object against it: but our objection is against the jurisdiction of this formidable court that assumes such tremenduous powers; we object to the mode of trial, if that can be called a trial, in which NO DEFENCE is permitted; we object to the necessity, manner and severity of the punishment; and we object to the inevitable consequences, so destructive to American rights, that will forever follow even obedience to this parliamentary edict, and yet, says Columbus, "it "is not so easy to discover how this act affects us, unless we should "on some future occasion be madly guilty of a similar offence; "then indeed upon the LIKE principle of NECESSITY, we may "meet with a SIMILAR CHASTISEMENT!" and this law "cannot "affect us farther than the punishment of the same crime by a "court of justice would do, were that practicable; because," adds he most artfully, "were we equally culpable, we would be equally a"menable to the same law!" Raise your eyes, O my countrymen! and shudder at this dread tribunal, erected for the destruction of every thing dear and valuable to us; whose decisions, from the very nature of its constitution, must be all partial, must be all violent, arbitrary and ruinous infractions of our most sacred rights: a tribunal which Columbus declares, may chastise us at its pleasure, as it has done the Bostonians, and yet he cannot easily discover how "it "can affect us!" a tribunal, which suspended the legislative body of New-York, has destroyed the constitution of Massachusetts-Bay, and erected it into a military government, and yet—CANNOT AF-

FECT US! a tribunal that has robbed us of the benefits of the HABEAS CORPUS act, of trial by the vicinage, and has even deprived us of the advantage of witneſſes in our favor, and yet—CANNOT AFFECT US, a tribunal that "gives and grants" away our property, and then dragoons us for reſiſtance, and yet—cannot AFFECT US! a tribunal, that admits of no defence to the accuſed, that condemns without conviction, and reverſing the humane maxim of the law, puniſhes TEN innocent perſons, leſt ONE guilty ſhould eſcape, and yet—CANNOT AFFECT US! O my countrymen! be not deceived by ſuch flimſy ſophiſtry; theſe are doctrines of a foreign growth; exoties to the American ſoil; the imports of ſtrangers, who have ſtill a hankering after the leeks and onions of Egypt; who have no fellow-feeling with us, but conſider every encroachment of Britain as ſo much gain to themſelves; who ſtand forth the willing advocates for every miniſterial anti-American meaſure, and are forever ringing PROTECTION! in our ears, as if a Briton's regard for his own intereſt in protecting me from an enemy could juſtify his plundering me of my property, and becoming the greateſt robber of the two: for it is my ſerious opinion, and I doubt not every impartial reader will think me right, that the Briton who ſhould adopt ſuch ſentiments, if the misfortune ſhould ever happen of a fatal rupture between the mother-country and us, would be a far more dangerous viper, cheriſhed in our boſoms, than a Frenchman or a Spaniard in a war with France or Spain. From the former, who would view us as rebels, we ſhould expect if vanquiſhed, all the dreadful ſeverities of an indignant conqueror; from the latter we ſhould experience the generoſity of a humane and civilized enemy: the former would be enraged at, what he would call, a traiterous perſeverance in rebellious practices; while the latter would admire it as a noble ſtand in defence of our liberties, and would claim no right over us but the right of power; but the former founds his rights upon the conſtitution, talks to you of charters, of colonization, of protection, of gratitude, and all the flattering pretences that vanity or avarice may ſuggeſt; and if you are ſtill deaf to his ſyren tongue, why then comes in the right of power, and cloſes the catalogue of claims!

PRINCESS ANNE, June 24th, 1774. } VINDEX.

To the PRINTER of the NORFOLK GAZETTE.

SIR,

I FIND a ſecret pleaſure, tho' an obſcure Individual, in mingling with thoſe bodies of men, who aſſemble, as it were, with an anxious concern to promote the good of the public. I have ſometimes conſidered this extenſive country as deſign'd by nature for contemplation, as you may travel through vaſt tracts of it without diſcerning a human form, or dwelling; but the exceſſive dearth of ſpeculative men in Virginia, has convinced me of my error in that reſpect. There are many of a very ſocial ſtamp, and ſome who would have a juſt title to merit, if they did not neglect their more immediate concerns, to reform IMAGINARY abuſes in the ſtate; hurried away by the impetuous ſallies of an irritated imagination, they have no ſolid idea of thoſe inferior dependencies, which cement all well-governed ſocieties. For brevity's ſake, I will wave the diſtinction of public aſſociations and congreſſes, and mildly ſtile ours, a friendly harmleſs club.

When men make a greater ſtir in life than is conſiſtent with their profeſſion, prying obſervers are tempted to examine their views minutely; and if they have aſſumed airs of conſequence unbecoming their ſtation, to diſplay this motley upſtart tribe to the world in their proper colours. Such Beings being no where formidable but in their own conceit, would never deſerve a moment's attention, if they were not ſometimes neceſſary to fill up a ſuperficial crevice at public meetings; by introducing a more refined ſtupidity into their oratory, or to contribute their mite with a profuſe generoſity to the mirth of the day. As it is impoſſible that tranſpoſition could render the miſerable paragraphs blended in a certain ſpeech more truly wretched, compaſſion will not ſuffer me to diſſect them now. Should they attempt to proceed further, I will ſet the abſurdity of their aſſemblage in a ſtronger and more glaring light; for their late proceedings were ſo narrow, that a full delineation would be tedious. However if any hardy veteran with ſome pretenſions to the principles of common ſenſe, will defend folly in the extreme, I will readily anſwer at a future day.

SLY BOOTS.

At a meeting of the Committee of Correſpondence for NORFOLK and PORTSMOUTH, held at the Court-Houſe on Monday the 27th day of June, 1774.

PRESENT

Matthew Phripp, Samuel Ker, James Taylor, William Harvey, Paul Loyal, Alexander Skinner

Voted,

THAT the freeholders and inhabitants of the county and borough of NORFOLK be earneſtly requeſted to attend at the court houſe of the ſaid county on Wedneſday, the ſixth day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon; that the late Burgeſſes may collect their ſentiments, previous to the meeting appointed to be held at WILLIAMSBURG on the firſt day of next Auguſt.

WILLIAM DAVIES, Clk.

As late Burgeſſes for Norfolk-county and borough, we heartily concur in ſentiments with the committee of correſpondence, and propoſe to attend at the time appointed.

THOMAS NEWTON junior,
JAMES HOLT,
JOSEPH HUTCHINGS.

To the Printer of the NORFOLK INTELLIGENCER.

Sir, Should the following ſtrictures be admiſſible, your inſerting them will oblige ſome of your readers.

IN well-regulated governments, however extenſive or local, a dependance on, as well as right of power muſt invariably center in the moſt powerful part; this has been held as an eſtabliſhed truth in all ages, and requires no authority to prove it. The ſame obſervation is equally juſt with regard to the general method of preſerving the utility, as well as the dependance of their ſubordinates. Intereſt and mutual feeling go hand in hand; particularly among diſtant branches of the ſtate, who have been coloniz'd and ſettled from the ſeat of government. Should theſe from their ſituation arrive to any degree of wealth and population, their indignation riſes at the ſmalleſt mode of procedure with reſpect to them; they conſider themſelves as aggrieved when the ſovereign legiſlative body, finding them in a condition to contribute in part to the legal expences of government, lays a ſmall ſhare of it on their ſhoulders, inſtead of weighing in the ſcale of reaſon, the real tendency and real uſefulneſs of the ſcheme, they ſpurn, they look big, and would wiſh to trample all authority under foot; immediately enter into leveling ſchemes! that SUBLIME PRINCIPLE before which every rational ſyſtem ſhould at once diſappear. I leave it to the judgment of every unprejudiced mind, whether theſe things are ſo.

PRINCESS ANNE County, 2d July, 1774.

A BILL for the better regulating the Government of the Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in North-America.

WHEREAS by letters patent under the Great Seal of England, made in the third year of the reign of their late Majeſties King William and Queen Mary, for uniting, erecting and incorporating the ſeveral Colonies, Territories, and Tracts of Land therein mentioned, into one real Province, by the name of their Majeſties Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in New-England, whereby it was among other things ordained and eſtabliſhed, that the Governor of the ſaid Province ſhould from henceforth be appointed and commiſſioned by their Majeſties their Heirs and Succeſſors, it was however granted and ordained, that from the expiration of the terms, for, and during which the Eight and Twenty Perſons, named in the ſaid Letters Patent, were appointed to be the firſt Counſellors or aſſiſtants to the Governor of the ſaid Province for the time being, the aforeſaid number of eight and twenty Counſellors or Aſſiſtants ſhould yearly, once every year, for ever thereafter, be, by the General Court or Aſſembly, newly choſen.

And whereas the ſaid method of electing ſuch Counſellors or Aſſiſtants to be veſted with the ſeveral powers, authorities, and privileges therein mentioned, although conformable to the practice, heretofore uſed, in in ſuch of the colonies thereby united, in which the appointment of the reſpective Governors had been veſted in the General Courts or Aſſemblies of the ſaid Colonies, hath, by repeated experience, been found to be extremely ill adapted to the plan of Government eſtabliſhed in the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, by the ſaid Letters Patent herein mentioned, and hath been ſo far from contributing to the attainment of the good ends and purpoſes thereby intended, and to the promoting of the internal welfare, peace and good government, or to the maintainance of that juſt ſubordination to, and conformity with, the laws of Great Britain, that the manner of exerciſing the powers authorities, and privileges aforeſaid, by the perſons ſo annually elected, hath for ſome time paſt been ſuch as had the moſt manifeſt tendency to obſtruct, and in great meaſure defeat the execution of the laws, to weaken the attachment of His Majeſty's well-diſpoſed ſubjects, in the ſaid province, to His Majeſty's government, and to encourage the ill-diſpoſed among them to proceed even to acts of direct reſiſtance to, and defiance of His Majeſty's authority; and it hath accordingly happened, that an open reſiſtance to the execution of the laws hath actually taken place in the town of BOSTON and the neighbourhood thereof within the ſaid province.

And whereas it is, under theſe circumſtances, become abſolutely neceſſary, in order to the preſervation of the peace and good order of the ſaid Province, the protection of His Majeſty's well-diſpoſed ſubjects therein reſident, the continuance of the mutual benefits ariſing from the commerce and correſpondence between this kingdom and the ſaid province, and the maintaining of the juſt dependance of the ſaid province upon the Crown and Parliament of Great-Britain, that the ſaid method of annually electing the Counſellors or Aſſiſtants of the ſaid province ſhould no longer be ſuffered to continue, but that the appointment of the ſaid Counſellors or Aſſiſtants ſhould henceforth be put upon the like footing as is eſtabliſhed in ſuch other of His Majeſty's colonies or plantations in America, the Governors whereof are appointed by his Majeſty's Commiſſion under the Great Seal of Great Britain.

Be it therefore enacted, by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons, in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, that from and after the

ſo much of the Charter granted by their Majeſties King William and Queen Mary to the inhabitants of the ſaid province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay in New-England, and all and every clauſe, matter and thing therein contained, which relates to the time and manner of electing the Aſſiſtants or Counſellors, for the ſaid province, and all elections and appointments of Counſellors and Aſſiſtants made in purſuance thereof, ſhall

and that from and after the ſaid the Council or Court of Aſſiſtants of the ſaid province for the time being, ſhall be compoſed of ſuch of the inhabitants or proprietors, of lands within the ſame, as ſhall be thereunto nominated or appointed by his Majeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſors, by Warrant under his or their ſignet or ſign manual, and with the advice of the Privy Council, agreeable to the practice now uſed in reſpect to the appointment of Counſellors in ſuch of his Majeſty's other Colonies in America, the Governors whereof are appointed by commiſſion under the Great Seal of Great-Britain: provided the number of the ſaid Aſſiſtants or Counſellors ſhall not at any one time exceed

nor be leſs than

And it is hereby further enacted, That the ſaid Aſſiſtants or Counſellors ſo to be appointed as aforeſaid, ſhall hold their offices reſpectively, for and during the pleaſure of his Majeſty, his heirs or ſucceſſors, and ſhall have and enjoy all the powers, privileges, and immunities, at preſent held, exerciſed and enjoyed by the Aſſiſtants and Counſellors of the ſaid province, conſtituted and elected from time to time, under the ſaid Charter, except as herein after excepted; and ſhall alſo, upon their admiſſion into the ſaid Council, and before they enter upon the execution of their office, reſpectively take the oaths, and make, repeat, and ſubſcribe, the declarations required, as well by the ſaid Charter, as by any law or laws of the ſaid province now in force, to be taken by the Aſſiſtants or Counſellors, which have been ſo elected and conſtituted as aforeſaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That from and after the

it ſhall and may be lawful for his Majeſty's Governor for the time being, of the ſaid province, on in his abſence for the Lieutenant Governor, to nominate and appoint, under the Seal of the province, from time to time, the Judges of the inferior Courts of Common Pleas, Commiſſioners of Oyer and Terminer, the Attorney General, Sheriffs, Provoſts Marſhals Juſtices of the Peace, and officers to the Council or Courts of Juſtice belonging, and to remove the ſame without the conſent of the Council; and that all Judges of the Inferior courts of Common Pleas, Commiſſioners of Oyer Terminer, the Attorney General, Sheriffs, Provoſts Marſhals, Juſtices, and other Officers ſo appointed by the Governor, or in his abſence by the Lieutenant Governor alone, ſhall and may have, hold, and exerciſe their ſaid offices, powers, and authorities as fully and compleatly, to all intents and purpoſes, as any Judges of the inferior Courts of Common Pleas, Commiſſioners of Oyer and Terminer, Attorney General, Sheriffs, Provoſts Marſhals, or other officers, have or might have done heretofore under the Letters Patent, in the third year of the reign of their late Majeſties King William and Queen Mary, any law, ſtatute, or uſage, to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Provided always, and be it enacted, That nothing herein contained ſhall extend, or be conſtructed to extend to annul or make void the commiſſion granted before the

to any Judges of the inferior Courts of Common Pleas, Commiſſioners of Oyer and Terminer, the Attorney General, Sheriffs, Provoſts Marſhals, Juſtices of the Peace, or other Officers; but that they may hold and exerciſe the ſame, as if this act had never been made, untill the ſame ſhall be determined by death, removal by the Governor, or other avoidance, as the caſe may happen.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that upon every vacancy of offices of the Chief juſtice and Judges of the Superior Court of the ſaid province, from and after the

the Governor for the time being or in his abſence the Lieutenant Governor, without the conſent of the Council, ſhall have full power and authority to nominate and appoint the perſons to ſucceed to the ſaid offices, who ſhall hold their Commiſſions during the pleaſure of his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors; and that neither the Chief Juſtice and Judges appointed before the ſaid

nor thoſe who ſhall hereafter be appointed purſuant to this Act, ſhall be removed unleſs by the order of his Majeſty, his heirs or ſucceſſors, under his or their Sign Manual.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Chief Juſtice, the Judges of the Superior Court, and the Secretary of the ſaid province, for the time being, ſhall be, and they are hereby appointed, during their continuance in their reſpective offices, Juſtices of the Peace in and for every county, of the ſaid province, and ſhall and may have, hold and enjoy, all the powers and authorities given to the Juſtices of the Peace by virtue of their commiſſion, or by any Act of the General-Court of the ſaid province.

And whereas, by an Act of the General-Court of the ſaid province, —— made in the fourth year of their late Majeſties King William and Queen Mary, intitled "An Act for regulating of town-ſhips, choice of town-officers, and ſetting forth their power," the freeholders and inhabitants of the ſeveral town-ſhips, rateable at twenty pounds eſtate, are authorized to aſſemble together, in the month of march in every year, upon notice given by the conſtable, or ſuch other as the Select Men of the town ſhall appoint, for the choice of Select Men, conſtables and other officers; and the freeholders and inhabitants are alſo impowered to make and agree upon ſuch neceſſary rules orders and bye-laws, for the directing, managing, and ordering, the prudential affairs, and to annex penalties for the non obſervance of the ſame, not exceeding twenty ſhillings for one offence; provided they be not repugnant to the general laws of the ſaid province.

And whereas a great abuſe has been made of the power of calling ſuch meetings, and the inhabitants have contrary to the deſign of the inſtitution, been miſled to treat upon matters of the moſt general concern, and to paſs many dangerous and unwarrantable reſolves; for remedy whereof, Be it enacted, That from and after the

no town meeting ſhall be called by the Select Men, or at requeſt of any number of freeholders, without the leave of the Governor in writing, expreſſing the ſpecial buſineſs of the ſaid meeting, firſt had and obtained, except the annual meeting in the month of March, for the choice of the Select Men, conſtables, and other officers; and that no other matter, ſhall be treated of at ſuch meeting, except the election of their aforeſaid officers, nor at any other meeting, except the buſineſs expreſſed in the leave given by the Governor.

And whereas, in purſuance of an Act of Aſſembly of the ſaid province, made in the ſeventh year of the reign of William the third, and three other Acts of Aſſembly, made in the eleventh year of the ſame reign, Jurors, as well Grand as Petty, have been uſually ſummoned and returned by the conſtables of the ſeveral towns, by virtue of writs or warrants directed to them, by the Clerks of the ſeveral Courts, requiring them to aſſemble the inhabitants of the ſaid towns, to chuſe fit perſons to ſerve as Jurors for ſuch towns, and to ſummon and return ſuch perſons ſo choſen; which practice of chooſing Jurors, and returning them, without the intervention of the Sheriff, has been found to be detrimental to the adminiſtration of Juſtice. Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that from and after the

next enſuing, ſo much of the ſaid Acts of Aſſembly, and of all other laws now in force, within the ſaid province, as directs the return of Juries to be made by the conſtables, by an election of of the inhabitants of the ſeveral towns, ſhall

and all Jurors as well Grand as Petty, ſhall be returned by the Sheriffs of the ſeveral counties, and no otherwiſe; and the juſtices of the Superior Court of the ſaid province, at a convenient time before the ſitting of the Superior Court in every county, and the Juſtices of the Peace for every county in the ſaid province, at a convenient time before the ſitting of the Quarter Seſſion of ſuch county, ſhall iſſue their precepts or warrants to the Sheriff of ſuch county, for ſuch ſeveral Courts reſpectively to ſummon, out of the freeholders and inhabitants of ſuch county qualified to ſerve upon Juries, ſuch a number of good and lawful men as ſuch precept or warrant ſhall direct, to ſerve upon the Grand Jury at ſuch reſpective Court; and ſuch perſons ſo ſummoned and returned by the ſaid Sheriff; or ſuch of them as ſhall appear, ſhall be impannelled and ſworn the Grand Inqueſt for the body of the county, and ſhall continue as ſuch during the ſitting of ſuch reſpective Court, and until they ſhall be diſmiſſed by the ſame; and in all indictments, informations, actions and cauſes depending before the Superior Court, or any Court of Quarter Seſſion, or Court of Common Pleas, in the ſaid province, which ſhall be at iſſue or ordered for trial, the Juries ſhall be ſummoned, impannelled, and returned by the Sheriff of the county, out of the freeholders and inhabitants of the ſaid county qualified to ſerve upon Juries, and ſhall be choſen and arrayed in ſuch manner and form, and by and with ſuch regulations and reſtrictions, as is directed and ordered in and by an Act of Parliament, made in the ſeventh and eighth years of the reign of his late Majeſty King William the third, intituled, "an Act for the caſe of Jurors, and better regulating of Juries;" and one other Act, made in the eighth and ninth year of the ſame reign, intitled, "An Act to enable the returns of Ju- "ries as formerly, until the firſt day of November, one thouſand, "ſix hundred and ninety-ſeven;" and one other Act of Parliament, made in the third year of the reign of his late Majeſty King George the ſecond, "An Act for the better regulation of "trials by Jury, and for enlarging the time for the trials by Niſi prius, in the county of Middleſex."

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that liſts of the freeholders and inhabitants of the ſeveral towns, qualified to ſerve upon Juries, ſhall be returned to, and recorded at, the Quarter-Seſſions for the ſeveral counties, and ſhall be delivered to the ſeveral Sheriffs in manner and form as directed by the ſaid Act of Parliament, or any of them; and until ſuch liſts of ſuch freeholders and inhabitants ſhall be delivered as aforeſaid, the Sheriff of any county ſhall and may ſummon and return fit perſons to ſerve upon Juries as aforeſaid, out of the body of the freeholders and inhabitants of the county, qualified to ſerve upon Juries. according to his judgment and diſcretion; and whenever the Judges of the Superior Court ſhall award a Special Jury to be ſtruck (which they are hereby authorized and impowered to do in ſuch manner as Special Juries have been uſually ſtruck in the court of Weſtminſter at trials at the bar,) and if the Sheriff of the county in which ſuch Jury ſhall be warned, ſhall not have received liſts of the freeholders and inhabitants qualified to ſerve upon juries as herein before ordered and directed, ſuch Sheriff ſhall attend the proper office of the ſaid court with a liſt of of the principal freeholders and inhabitants of the ſaid county qualified to ſerve upon juries, and the ſaid Special jury ſhall be ſtruck out of the ſaid liſt; and it ſhall and may be lawful for the Juſtices of the ſaid Superior Court, and they are hereby authoriſed and impowered, upon the motion of either of the parties, in any caſe or action which ſhall be brought to iſſue, to order the ſaid cauſe or action to be tried in any county, other than the county in which the ſaid cauſe or action ſhall have been brought or laid, by a jury of ſuch other county. as they ſhall judge fit and proper, any act of Aſſembly or provincial law to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And be it further enacted by authority aforeſaid, That all clerks of courts, Sheriffs, Conſtables, and other perſons within the ſaid province, to whom the ordering, making, delivering, or recording the liſts of the freeholders and inhabitants qualified to ſerve upon juries aforeſaid, ſhall belong or appertain, according to the true intent and meaning of this preſent act, and the ſaid acts hereby referred to, who ſhall be guilty of any wilful neglect, default, or miſfeazance, in carrying into execution this act, according to its true intent and meaning, ſhall incur and ſuffer ſuch fines and penalties as are ſeverally mentioned in the ſaid acts of Parliament

hereby referred to; and all perſons who, being duly qualified as aforeſaid, ſhall be duly ſummoned to ſerve upon juries in manner aforeſaid, and ſhall not attend ſuch ſervice, ſhall incur and ſuffer ſuch fines and penalties as by the laws of the ſaid province, jurors making default are now ſubject to.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any action ſhall be brought againſt any Sheriff, for what he ſhall do in execution, or by virtue of this act, he may plead the general iſſue, and give the ſpecial matter in evidence; and if a verdict ſhall be found for him, he ſhall recover Coſts.

Authentic account of Tueſday's debate in the Houſe of Commons, on the motion for repealing the TEA DUTY in America.

MR. Fuller made the motion, which he promiſed, relative to the repeal of the tea duty. He opened it with declaring, that the Boſton Port Bill, and the other Regulations would be totally ineffectual without repealing the tea-duty. He ſaid, he was very ſure that the motion would be productive of a great deal of good; that it could not poſſibly do any harm. He ſpoke much to the temper and feelings of the Houſe; and the arguments which he uſed ſerved rather to point out the former conſiderations which the Houſe had had upon this queſtion, and that the ſubject of taxation of America was no new matter. After a ſhort opening, he concluded by making the following motion: "That this Houſe will on
" reſolve itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe,
" to take into conſideration the duty of 3 d. per pound weight upon
" tea, payable in all his Majeſty's dominions in America, impoſed,
" by an Act made in the ſeventh year of his preſent Majeſty, in-
" titled, an act for granting certain duties in the Britiſh colonies
" and plantations in America, &c."

Mr. Pennant ſeconded the motion, and ſaid he wiſhed much it might go to a Committee, becauſe he thought the principle upon which the bill was eſtabliſhed, as ſet forth in the preamble, was unjuſt and impolitic; that it changed the nature of their conſtitution, and it took away the power which had always been held ſacred to an Engliſhman, that of levying their own money; that it was ſimilar to raiſing the ſhip money in King Charles's time; that thoſe who condemned that meaſure muſt of courſe condemn this, the one being as arbitrary and unconſtitutional as the other. He ſaid, he ſubſcribed to the ſupremacy of Parliament, but he thought there was a plain method for raiſing by requiſition, the money which you wanted; that the people of that country would be better able to aſcertain how, and in what manner the ſum ought to be raiſed, on account of the local circumſtances which may attend it. The people of Boſton will be the firſt victims to your reſentment; repeal this bill, and you will meet with ſupport from the reſt of the colonies.

Mr. Rice. This, Sir, is a motion upon the plan of reconciliation, and there is no man would go farther than myſelf to correct any thing that I thought would be the means of bringing about ſuch reconciliation; but I cannot concur in any thing that endangers the ſupremacy of Parliament. Let us but conſider the conſequence of ſuch a repeal at this preſent time.—Whenever we have made the leaſt conceſſion; they have always required more; they will think that we acknowledge that we have no right if we repeal this law. The objection has hitherto been made on the ground of taxation. I will conſider truly what that ground is; but I very much fear that they object to that control which may be improper to take off; they ſubmitted to external taxation, to internal they always objected. I will take that period then as the fixed æra for their allowing taxation. By the repeal of the ſtamp-act, as an internal tax, if you repeal this act you will allow that you have no right. I deſire to keep my ſtand here, and not give up that authority which I am clear in. I wiſh no new taxes to take place, but I wiſh to keep the right and control, which if you give up you part with all. The intereſt of America is the intereſt of Great-Britain, and I would wiſh to make their happineſs the object, and do that which would be ſatisfactory to their minds; but in this preſent caſe, I am greatly afraid if you give up this, you will be required to give up much more.

Capt. Phipps. I ſhould be the laſt perſon in the Houſe to give trouble, if the importance of this queſtion did not urge me to it; but I cannot take the acts of the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay to be the opinion of all America, nor thoſe of a few deſigning intereſted men in Boſton to be the diſpoſition of the whole province at large. I perfectly agree that the Americans cannot reſiſt, and that the doctrine of ſupremacy is good, but I think the Americans have a real ſecurity in Parliament, which is, that you can do nothing that does not affect Great-Britain equally with America. I will conſider the preſent meaſure as an act with which they cannot comply, or, more properly, they will not. In the light then of a mercantile tax, it is trifling and ridiculous; as a matter of revenue, it is abſurd. If they cannot reſiſt, they will find ſome means of avoiding it. God and nature has given them an extenſive coaſt, and of courſe an opportunity of ſmuggling. You will injure the manufactures of this country in a very high degree; I do not mean by their non-importation agreement, but by making them prefer the manufacture which is worſe than your's from your enemies, to thoſe of this country, which are better. May the right long remain in the expediency of not exerciſing it. I would only have it called for at particular times, when the emergency of affairs require it, and when the whole of Great-Britain and America are to receive equal benefit; but if you exerciſe that right when you have no occaſion or urgent reaſon for raiſing a revenue, you will throw the quiet man of that country into the factious man. But how can you expect an obedience of that country when the emoluments of it are taken from them to ſupply the luxuries of men who live in this. The province of Virginia, before Lord Botetourt was made Governor, was annually plundered of 5000 l. by the non-reſidence of former Governors. I knew a perſon in that country who held eleven offices, the emoluments of which were appropriated to the ſupport of men of bad deſcription in this. I approved much of the ſtamp-act, as a neceſſary meaſure, to deſtroy that neſt of ſmall petty-fogging attornies, whoſe buſineſs it was to create diſturbances and law-ſuits, and live by the plunder. There is a wide difference between giving up a right and exerciſing it, but I cannot ſee that Parliament gives up that right, when they ſay it is not expedient to exerciſe it. I therefore with much for the repeal of this act, which I think you will one day or other be forced to do.

Mr. Stephen Fox. I riſe, Sir, much in favour of the queſtion on your table; and think the only reaſon that has been urged againſt it, is, that America cannot reſiſt. Do not, Sir, let us exerciſe ſuch a conduct merely to ſhew our power. I am far from ſaying we ought not to exert this power upon proper occaſions, but to make uſe of it by way of irritation, is to me the higheſt ill policy, as well as abſurdity; I ſhall therefore give my hearty affirmative to the motion.

Mr. Cornwall. I wiſh gentlemen would take into conſideration the juſtice of their former proceedings, and the policy and expediency which the preſent times require and occaſion. The propoſition which we are now called upon to decide, is ſimply this: whether the whole of our authority over the Americans ſhall be taken away? It has been ſaid we have irritated the Americans, by taxes that are neither for the purpoſe of revenue, nor for commercial regulations. That tax will be found to produce much more than gentlemen think; and however, little it may produce, the taking of it off at this time, would be both impolitic and imprudent. Much has alſo been ſaid about gaining the affection of the Americans. If this was a new queſtion, I ſhould think the gaining their affections is worth a thouſand times the produce of the tea duty. It is true, Sir, that England is loaded with a debt of a very conſiderable amount, on account of the laſt American war; and it is but juſt and right that they ſhould bear their proportion of expence. Gentlemen ſay, that the propoſition ſhould have been made to them by way of requiſition. If I ſaw or apprehended the leaſt inclination from them to aſſiſt us in any other mode as to taxation, I would readily give up this particular tax; but has any one offered any thing on this head? Has any perſon been authoriſed to treat; or any Ambaſſador ſent on that occaſion? I would meet them half way in this propoſition. It has been ſaid that all their labours are centered in this country, and that we ſhould injure ourſelves by laying this tax. I look upon the intereſt of this country to be ſo nearly connected with that, that our own actions will be the guide of their ſecurity. America does not meet you on the mode of taxation, but upon the queſtion of right; and, for my part, I cannot comprehend the diſtinction between internal and external taxation. You repealed the ſtamp-act; did America then receive this boon or repeal chearfully? Diſturbances have been fomenting and growing ever ſince. Some few years paſt you repealed three or four of theſe taxes; I wiſh much the debate on this queſtion had then been agitated. The queſtion now is,

[The Remainder in our Next.]

NEW-YORK, June 16.

The port of Boſton was on Tueſday laſt cleared of every veſſel intended for ſea, it being the day on which the late act of parliament preſcribes, that no veſſel, except in his Majeſty's ſervice, ſhall be allowed to depart from that port until the king in council may be pleaſed to ſuſpend its operation.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.

Laſt Saturday afternoon many thouſands of reſpectable inhabitants of this city and county met near the State-houſe, agreeable to appointment, to take into their conſideration certain important propoſitions prepared to be laid before them.———But as it is impoſſible to inſert the proceedings of the meeting in this paper, we muſt defer them till our next.

CHARLESTOWN, June 27.

They write from Georgia, that the Mortar, a principal headman or chief of the creek Indians, had ſent down three Indians to Auguſta with a peace talk, which was delivered at Col. Barnard, requeſting that the trade might again be opened. Mr. Graham, a trader, was attacked by ſome of the friends or relations of the Mad Turkey, lately murdered at Auguſta, but by the aſſiſtance of ſome Chickeſaw Indians which Mr. Graham had with him for his protection, they were prevented from doing any miſchief. The laſt Indian trader that arrived at Auguſta from the Creek Country ſays that Emiſtiſiguo and the other Indians who were lately at Savannah, had delivered their talk at the Coweta Town, and that there-upon the Leader of the murdering gang, with one or two more, had left the place, whether through fear or to do more miſchief, is uncertain. Scouts are ordered out from every company of Militia in and about Auguſta, &c. to ſcour the Woods, make diſcoveries, and give timely notice to the Inhabitants to provide for their ſaftey in caſe of danger.

The laſt advices from the Indian countries inform us, that the Creeks had appointed a General meeting of all the Chief Men and warriours of their Nation, to be holden on the 24th of laſt month. They are greatly diſtreſſed by the trade with them being ſtopped; and it is expected that the reſult of their deliberations, at the ſaid meeting, will be to give ſuch ſatisfaction for the late murders as has been demanded. At the ſaid time it is confidently aſſerted, that the Cherokees have engaged to join the Creeks in caſe of war.

NORFOLK July 7.

Extract of a Letter from CHARLESTOWN, SOUTH-CAROLINA. June 23d, 1774.

The Boſton port bill makes a great noiſe here;—Every body is turn'd Politician—Spirited meaſures are talked of, and it is even conjectured that reſolutions will be entered into for putting an entire ſtop to all exports and imports whatever.———The ſtorm ſeems to be gathering over America——God knows, what will be the event.

Extract of a Letter from Charles Town, June, 27th,

Upwards of 1000 barrells of Rice have been Subcribed for in this City, to be ſent to Boſton, for the ſupport of our ſuffering brethren there; the Gentlemen of that City as well as the whole Province of South Carolina, are ditermened to exert themſelves in their behalf, being fully convinced of the direful tendency, of the late unconſtitutional and oppreſſive Acts of Parliament, tho' militated at preſent againſt the province of Maſachuſſetts Bay, and more particularly, aimed at the town of Boſton; they apprehend an univerſality of ſuch dreadful Edicts and wiſh for a general reſolution, ſteadineſs and concord, thro' the whole Continent.

We hear from Fort Pitt, that the Shawaneſe have lately murdered eighteen white People, within nine miles of that Place, and that ſeveral parties of Indians have gone forth to war againſt the defenceleſs inhabitants of the frontiers of Virginia and Pennſylvania. That it is ſuppoſed all the Engliſh traders in the Shawaneſe towns are killed by the Savages, and about fifteen hundred families, ſettled to the weſtward of the Allegany mountains, have deſerted their habitations, and fled for ſanctuary to the more interior parts of the country, and that the traders at Fort Pitt are about leaving that place as ſoon as they can form a party ſtrong enough to venture forth. An Indian war ſeems inevitable.

A Gentleman of this Place, is deſired by his friends at CADIZ, to take notice in the VIRGINIA News-papers, that JOSIAH HARDY Esqr. Conſul there, wants to impoſe a Duty of two Mexico Dollars for every certificate of the Cargoes that Britiſh SHIPS bring from North-America.

Laſt Thurſday was married here, SAMUEL INGLIS Eſq; merchant in this place, to MISS AITCHISON, daughter of WILLIAM AITCHISON Eſq; a beautiful young lady, of a moſt amiable character.

At a MEETING of the FREEHOLDERS, MERCHANTS, TRADESMEN and other INHABITANTS of the COUNTY and BOROUGH of NORFOLK, held at the Court-houſe on Wedneſday the ſixth of July 1774.

THOMAS NEWTON junr. Moderator.

Reſolved,

THAT it is the opinion of this Meeting, that the town of Boſton is now ſuffering in the common cauſe of America, and that every colony on the continent is in duty bound, to unite in the moſt effectual means to obtain a repeal of the late act of parliament for blocking up the harbor of Boſton, which we deem a moſt tyrannic exerciſe of unlawful power.

Reſolved,

THAT it is the opinion of this MEETING, that the acts FOR ALTERING THE CONSTITUTION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS-BAY, and FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF RIOTS AND TUMULTS, are moſt violent and dangerous infractions of the ſolemn chartered rights of theſe countries, utterly deſtructive of trials by the vicinage, and a very melancholy proof of the deſpotic ſpirit of the times.

Reſolved,

THAT our late burgeſſes be hereby inſtructed, to uſe their utmoſt endeavours at the enſuing convention at Williamſburg, to procure a general aſſociation againſt all importations and exportations (medicines excepted) to and from Great-Britain, as the moſt effectual means to enſure redreſs; and that the ſaid aſſociation againſt importation may take place in as ſhort a time as poſſible after the opening of the ſaid convention; and that the aſſociation againſt exportation may take place at ſo long a day, as may give time for the diſcharge of Britiſh debts, leaving it to the diſcretion of the convention to fix the day.

Reſolved,

THAT our late burgeſſes be hereby inſtructed to procure a like aſſociation againſt every ſuch town, county or province on this continent, as may decline or refuſe to adopt ſimilar meaſures with the majority of the colonies, within one month after the opening of the intended congreſs of deputies from the ſeveral governments on the continent.

Reſolved,

THAT our late burgeſſes be hereby inſtructed, to uſe their utmoſt endeavors, that the deputies to be ſent from this colony to the intended congreſs, be particularly inſtructed by the convention, that if poſſible the whole ſum exacted by the Boſton port bill, may be parcelled out into different quotas, to be raiſed by the public ſpirited, charitable and humane in the ſeveral colonies, according to the reſpective abilities and circumſtances thereof; and that ſuch monies be paid by the ſeveral colonies, into ſuch hands as the people of Boſton may direct.

Reſolved,

THAT our late burgeſſes be hereby inſtructed, to uſe their utmoſt endeavors, that ſubſcriptions be opened in the ſeveral counties of this colony, for the relief of the ſtarving diſtreſſed poor in the blockaded town of Boſton.

Reſolved,

THAT our late burgeſſes be hereby inſtructed, to recommend Annapolis to the convention as a proper place to be propoſed to the other colonies, for the holding of the congreſs; which we earneſtly deſire may be as ſoon as poſſible after the firſt day of Auguſt.

Reſolved,

THAT our late burgeſſes be hereby inſtructed to uſe their endeavours, that the convention may particularly recommend it to the ſeveral counties, that large committees of reſpectable men, fixed and ſettled inhabitants of their reſpective counties, be appointed to guard againſt and take every lawful ſtep to prevent any breach of ſuch agreements or aſſociation as may be adopted.

Reſolved,

THAT it is the opinion of this MEETING, that the meaſures determined on at the approaching convention ought to be obſerved by the whole colony, as acts of a moſt ſolemn nature; and that it is the declared intention of this MEETING, faithfully to adopt ſuch aſſociation as may then be agreed on.

Reſolved,

THAT the above reſolutions be printed for the inſpection all the freeholders of the county.

WILLIAM DAVIES, Clk.

Extract from
Rind's Virga Gazette,
printed at Williamsburg
June 30. 1774

"As the members of the late House of Burgeſſes have referred the Conſideration of the important Matters recommended to them by ſome of the northern Colonies to the firſt day of Auguſt next, it is expected that the members who may be choſen at the enſuing Election will not fail to meet at the time appointed. There is no neceſſity to repreſent to the public what an appearance it would have to keep them longer in Suſpence about our Determination.

The Moderator.

+Peyton Randolph Esqr
Speaker of the House of Burgeſſes,
and afterwards President of
Congreſs, at Philadelphia.

NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber thinks proper to inform the Public, that as he has for ſome years paſt been put to a great diſadvantage by giving credit in his way of Shoe-making, and often can't get his money when call'd for; he therefore deſires all who are indebted to him to make immediate payment, that he may be enabled to diſcharge the few debts he owes. He intends for the future to give no more credit, but expects money for every thing that he ſells, and that every man may expect the ſame return from him. He has TWO LOTS of land to diſpoſe of, lying on the main ſtreet, going down to Mr John Smith's Mills. He alſo has for ſale, two Negro Wenches and a child. For terms of payment apply to me,

Norfolk, 3d July, 1774. WILLIAM STEVENSON.

To the PRINTER of the NORFOLK INTELLIGENCER.

A Parody on the Lines addreſſed to Lord NORTH.

Addreſſed to the Author.

WHAT could induce thee Fool, thus to engage,
With Poetry, and war 'gainſt Common Senſe to wage?
For ſhame vain man, give up ſo bad a trade,
Which never can procure thee daily bread.
Thyſelf muſt own, good Poets injur'd are,
By thee and I, and many others more.
How mean the reaſons are which thou aſſigns,
For thy bad wiſhes, and thy d—d bad lines.
Becauſe thy Father err'd, who took ſuch pains,
To teach thee writing, e'er he gave thee brains;
And ſeeing now his error, does repent
Th' enormous ſums upon thy education ſpent.
Is this the reaſon why thou will perſiſt
In writing nonſenſe, and will not deſiſt,
Untill Men, Women, Boys, ſhall all agree,
To hiſs thee, as thou drink'ſt thy CURSED TEA.
Which for ſome other reaſon was ſent over,
Than PATRIOTS and POETS WISDOM to diſcover,
In a few years theſe PATRIOTS black will be,
But none ſo much deſpis'd as thou ſhall be.
What they are now, BATH was not long ago,
What they will be a little time will ſhow,
When they are in their graves, devoid of ſhame,
Mankind will join to execrate their name.
And while they yet remain upon the earth,
Their country's friends will ſorrow for their birth;
And when their wiſer Sons, deep plung'd in ſhame,
Shall hear of Patriots they will curſe the name.
What curſes they deſerve is hard to ſay,
But You deſerve no leſſer curſe than they;
Should Heaven have in ſtore ſome curſe unknown,
Or half a dozen, may they come tumbling down,
On all Mock Patriots and Bad Poets, but myſelf,
In rattling Chains, like Pewter from a ſhelf.
Say thou vain Man, what put it in thy head,
To write ſuch lines, as ſcarcely can be read?
Do'ſt think, thou ſilly, mean, deſigning Man,
That thou and and all thy Friends can form a plan,
Thy Leſe Majeſtatis to make good,
And drown Fair Liberty in Britiſh blood?
Which blood if ſhed, with blood would be repaid
Of thee, and all thy headſtrong Friends who aid
The Boſton Mob to violate the Laws,
And blend their Riots with bright Freedom's cauſe;
Who by all arts, court loud and vulgar praiſe,
The Patriots Truimph in theſe modern days,
Who tho' dependant are ſo ſaucy grown,
They think to conquer others with a frown.
This pride of theirs however muſt expire,
Or ſome of them 'tis fear'd will ſoon be higher,
They ne'er will reach the ſummit of their Merit,
Until a Gibbet ſhall diſſolve their Spirit.

PORTSMOUTH, July 6th, 1774.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST IMPORTED
FROM LONDON
BY
JOHN GOODRICH, & Co.
AND TO BE SOLD CHEAP FOR
READY MONEY, only;
Next door to MAJOR FARMER's NORFOLK,

A COMPLETE Aſſortment of European Goods; they have alſo the ſame at their Store in PORTSMOUTH.

PORTSMOUTH, June, 25, 1774.

A PURSE of 100 GUINEAS to be run for by any Horſe, Mare, or Gelding, over the Two Mile Courſe at this Place, the beſt two Heats in three, on Tueſday the 20th of September, carrying Weight for Age, agreeable to the Articles of the ſaid Purſe, which are to be ſeen in the Hands of Mr. RICHARD NESTER Merchant there, with whom all Horſes ſtarting for ſaid Purſe are to be entered, the Day before the Race at fartheſt. The Money to be paid to the Winner immediately after the Race.——It is alſo propoſed to have two more Races, one on the Wedneſday following, for 50 l. the other on Thurſday, for 30 l. which will be adverti[illegible] particularly, as ſoon as the Subſcriptions are full.

SAMUEL BLEWS,
From BIRMINGHAM.
At his Shop, in Church-Street, NORFOLK,

MAKES and ſells all ſorts of Locks, Hinges, Screws, Tongues and Cheaps for Silver Smiths, and in general every thing belonging to the White ſmiths Buſineſs. Finiſhed in the Strongeſt and neateſt manner, at reaſonable rates, and upon ſhort notice.

Likewiſe Locks for Stores, which cannot be pick'd.

N. B. Orders from Town, and Country, will be fully attended to, and punctually anſwered.

NORFOLK, June 30th, 1774.

For SALE,
At the Weſt Corner Store near the Market, for Ready Money, at the very LOWEST PRICES.

OLD SPIRIT:

RUM, Sugar, Molaſſes, Loaf Sugar, Hyſon and Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Firkin Butter, Pepper, Pimento, or Alſpice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Indigo, Blue, Copperas, Cotton, Rice, White Lead, Red and yellow Oker ground in Oil, Green Paint, Lintſeed Oil, Train Oil, Madeira and Teneriff Wine, Oznaburgs, Iriſh Linen, Sheeting, Check, Strip'd Holland, Muſlins, Cambricks, Lawns, Men and Womens Shoes, Hats, Gloves and Stockings, Cloaks, Bonnets, Ribbons, Hoes, Axes, Nails of all ſorts, Hand-Saws, Drawing Knives, Cutlery and Crockery, Superfine Cloths, Broad and Narrow Cloths, Scarlet and White Flannel, Scarlet Frize, Tammies, German Serges, Sagathys, Duroys, Camblets, Shalloons, Durants, Thickſets, Scotch Carpets, Deſk Furniture, Copper Sauce Pans, Copper Fiſh Kettles, Sea Compaſſes, Speaking Trumpets, Lanthorns, Cotton and Wool Cards, Braſs and Iron Rim door Locks, Stock Locks, Pad Locks, Cloſet Locks, Cheſt and Cupboard Locks, Hair and Lawn Sieves, Hearth Bruſhes, Brooms, Ship and Houſe Carpenters Axes and Adzes, Coopers Axes and Adzes, Pewter Baſons, Diſhes and Plates, Pewter Bed Pans, Porringers, Chamber Pots, Hard metal Water plates, Chafing Diſhes, Steel Coffee Mills, Augers, Chizells, large Funnells, Block Tin Coffee-Pots, Copper ditto, Frying Pans, Spades, Scythes, Reap Hooks, Bottle Corks, Garden Watering Pots, Deep Sea and Hand Lead Lines, Tongs and Shovels, Rich Damaſk, Sattin, Perſian, and other Silks,—Fine Lace, Ladies paſte Buckles, Necklaces and Ear-Rings.

NORFOLK, June 29th, 1774.

DELIVERED to the Subſcribers by Captain THOMAS CUMMING of the Ship SUCCESS of London, Four parcels of Goods, marked I. S. No 1. to 4. The Owner is deſired to apply for them.

JOHN BROWN and Co.

WHEREAS the Concern of HECTOR MACALESTER and Co. was diſſolved on the firſt Inſtant, the Partners thereof, from a Deſire of bringing their Affairs to a ſpeedy Concluſion, once more requeſt all Perſons indebted to them to make immediate Payment, either to ROBERT DONALD of WARWICK, or the Subſcriber in NORFOLK; and as it is not in their Power to extend farther the Indulgence which, for a long Time, has been granted to many, they hope that due Regard will be paid to this Application. Thoſe who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Concern are deſired to make them known, that they may be adjuſted and paid.

The Subſcriber will continue to do Buſineſs in this Place on his own Account, and ſolicits the Favours of his Friends.

HECTOR MACALESTER.

THE Subſcriber has for Sale at his STORE in PASQUOTANK County, NORTH CAROLINA: TWENTY likely SLAVES; Conſiſting of Men, Boys, and Girls; juſt Imported in the Brigantine CHARLOTTE, Capt. BATTIE from the Coaſt of GUINEA.

THOMAS HUMPHRIES.

June 29, 1774.

JOHN WEDDELL.
BREECHES MAKER and GLOVER,

BEGS leave to inform the Public, that he has opened Shop, near the corner of Market-Street, NORFOLK, Where he carries on his buſineſs, in all its Branches, having ſerved a regular Apprenticeſhip to each; Thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with commands, may depend upon having their work done in the neateſt manner and quickeſt diſpatch. I have now by me a Quantity of good Skins; Alſo cleans and mends old Breeches and Gloves.

N. B. Orders from the Country will be duly obſerved, and punctually executed.

STOLEN, or STRAYED,
From the SUBSCRIBER,

A Middle ſiz'd White Dog, with upright ſharp Ears, his Head reſembles an Oppoſſom or Racoon, and like a Lamb behind, only curling his tail over his back; he is very remarkable in every reſpect.

Whoever can give any account or ſecure him, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive Ten ſhillings Reward.

ISAAC THOMPSON.

NORFOLK, July 4th, 1774.

For Sale, by the Subſcribers
in NORFOLK

SADLERY, Oznabrigs, Kendal Cottons, Hats, Checks, Nails of all Sorts; Hoes in aſſorted packages, Barbadoes Rum and Spirit, choice Liſbon Wine, in Quarter Caſks; Madeira Wine, in Pipes Hdd's. and Quarter Caſks; of Sterling, New York, and Virginia Qualities; Liverpool bottled Beer, London Porter, in Barrels, and half Barrels; Anchors, Cordage, &c. They have alſo lately imported a Cargo of Goods, they would ſell together, to the amount of about fifteen hundred pounds Sterling, at a low Advance, for preſent produce, or Caſh, in October, next; conſiſting of the following Articles, viz. Muſlins, printed Linens and printed Cottons, Calicoes, Cambricks, London Pins, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Black Pepper, Sagathies, Duroys, Durants, Tammies, Calimancoes, Faſhionable Ribbons, Sattins, Hats, Capuchins, ſewing Silk, three fourths, ſeven eight, and yard-wide Manchester Check, Printed Handkerchiefs, Jeans, Jennettes, Sattinetts, Corderoys, Dimittys, Barcelona Handkerchiefs, Bed Bunts, Ginghams, Tobines, Damaſcus, Armozeen, Rich Corded Tabby; Thread Hoſe, Black Silk Breeches Patterns, Felt and Caſtor Hats, Broad Cloaths, Hardware of moſt ſorts, Mens Shoes, Womens Callimanco ditto, Delft Bowls, writing Paper, brown Paper, Ink-Powder, wafers, Hair Brooms, Sewing and Seine Twine, Lanthorns, Candleſticks, Tea Kettles, Coffee Pots, Shot, 4d. 6d. 8d. 16 and 20d. Nails, Sheathing and Deck Nails, Pipes, Saws, Grindſtones. Iron Pots, and Ovens; Hempen and Flaxen Ruſſia Linens, German and bliſter'd Steel, Garden Spades, Frying-Pans, Sprigs of all ſorts, Queens China, Toys, Glaſsware, Earthern ware of various ſorts. &c. &c.

GREENWOOD, RITSON, and MARSH.

THE SLOOP POLLY,
JACOB FOX, Maſter;

ESTABLISHED as a PACKET, to go conſtantly between this Place and NEW-YORK; has exceeding good Accommodation for PASSENGERS, and will carry them upon very moderate Terms.

Any Gentlemen having GOODS to ſhip, by directing them to the Subſcriber, may depend on the greateſt Care being taken of them; and ſhould the Veſſel not be here when they arrive, they will be landed with out any Expence to the Proprietor (Grain excepted;) He propoſes taking a very low Freight.

THOMAS HEPBURN.

NORFOLK, June 30, 1774.

TO BE LET ON CHARTER, to any PART of EUROPE, or the WEST-INDIES,
The
BRIGANTINE, HAMILTON,

A New Veſſel, now on the Stocks, and will be ready to take on Board by the 20th Inſtant.

ROBERT GRAY, & Co.

N. B. We have for Sale, Barrelled Pork, Beef, and Herrings. Alſo Salt Butter, in Firkins; Hogs Lard in ſmall Kegs, and a quantity of JAMAICA Coffee.

To be SOLD or CHARTERED for the Weſt-Indies or the Northward,

The SLOOP AGATHA,
THOMAS EDGAR Maſter,

BURTHEN 3200 Buſhels of Grain, 18 months old, with Cedar Top timbers.

For Terms apply to JOHN SHEDDEN and Co.

Who have for ſale, a quantity of choice Antigua Rum and Sugar.

June 29th, 1774.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, near the ſouth branch of Meherrin River, in Mecklenburg county, A[illegible] man, named BOB, about five feet nine inches high, 26 years old, Virginia born, is very ſenſible, has bad teeth, and a ſmall mark on his upper lip; his forehead which is fleſhy, hangs much over his eyes, and makes a dent in his noſe joining his forehead. He is a little bow-legged, and his feet are large; can make ſhoes, play on the fiddle, and is fond of ſinging with it; he paſſes as a free man, and calls himſelf Robert Chavers. He broke Norfolk goal in May laſt, was ſeen at Craney iſland, and is ſuppoſed to be gone towards Hampton. Whoever delivers him to me ſhall have the above Reward, or FIVE POUNDS to ſecure him in any goal ſo that I get him again. I forewarn all Maſters of Veſſels from taking him out of the colony at their peril.

RICHARD WITTON Junior.

June 29th, 1774.

NORFOLK: Printed by WILLIAM DUNCAN and Co. by whom Advertiſements, Eſſays, and Articles of News, for VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, and MARYLAND; will be gratefully Received, and duly Inſerted.—Advertiſements of a moderate Length, for 3 s. the firſt time, and 2 s. each time after.—Price of the PAPER, 12 s. 6 d. per Annum.